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By Authority

BY GEO[illegible]SHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF TH[illegible]D STATES OF AMERICA,

A [illegible]LAMATION.

WHE[illegible]reaty of amity, commerce and na[illegible]etween the United States of America a[illegible]nnic majesty, was concluded and signed [illegible], on the nineteenth day of Novembe[illegible]nd seven hundred and ninety four, by [illegible]tiaries of the United States, and of his Brit[illegible]jesty, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose.

And whereas the Senate of the United States two thirds of the Senators present concurring, did, by their resolution on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the said treaty, on condition that there should be added thereto an article whereby it should be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the twelfth article as respects the trade which his said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified:

And whereas such an article has been added to the said treaty, which treaty and additional article are in the words following, viz.

TREATY

OF AMITY, COMMERCE and NAVIGATION, between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, by their PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of their SENATE.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous by a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to terminate their differences in such a manner, as without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretentions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding; and also to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; they have, respectively, named their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the said treaty, that is to say; His Britannic Majesty has named for his plenipotentiary, the Right Honorable William Windham, Baron Grenville, of Worton, one of his Majesty's privy council, and his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs; and the President of the said United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiary, the Honorable John Jay, Chief Justice of the said United States and their envoy extraordinary to his Majesty, who have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons, from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June one thousand seven hundred & ninety six, and all the proper measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his Majesty's governor general in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts: The United States in the mean time at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders, within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but they shall be at full liberty so to do if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties, on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood, that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the seaports, harbours, bays, or creeks of his Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in his Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The river Mississippi, shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majesty in Great-Britain.

All goods and merchandize whose importation into his Majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties, than would be payable by his Majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandize whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his Majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties, than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid.

No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the said territories respectively, nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unusual among Indians shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage than what are or shall be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side; for the purpose of being immediately reimbarked and carried to some other place or places. But as by this stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the portages on both sides; it is agreed, that this exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across the portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same, and proper regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favorable to friendship and good neighborhood, it is agreed, that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace between his Majesty and the United States; it is agreed, that measures shall be taken in concert between his Majesty's government in America, and the government of the United States, for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of the said river and also of the parts adjacent thereto and that if on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river, would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negociation, to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said treaty.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described; that question shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, *viz.*

One commissioner shall be named by his Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners. And the three commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British government and of the United States. The said commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said commissioners shall by a declaration under their hands and seals decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty.—The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings shall be delivered by them to the agent of his Majesty and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been, in several instances, impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have & receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to meet and act in manner following, viz. Two of them shall be appointed by his Majesty, two of them by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original commissioners.—When the five commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act, respectively take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz. I *A.B.* one of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear, *or affirm* that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commissioner, in any case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said commission, provided that one of the commissioners, named on each side, and the fifth commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the commissioners then present; eighteen months from the day on which the said commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular cases in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months, for any term not exceeding six months, after the expiration thereof. The said commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The said commissioners in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them, on oath or affirmation touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof, every such deposition, book, or paper, or copy, or extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said commissioners or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under colour of authority or commissions from his Majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases, where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorised to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject, and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the said commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimants; and his Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said commissioners and on condition of such releases or assignments, to be given by the claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others his Majesty's subjects complain that in the course of the war they have sustained loss and damage, by reason of the capture of their vessels and merchandize, taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the states and brought into ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said states.

It is agreed that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, Sep. 5, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorised and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertakes to pay to the complainants or claimants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed: And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent, and meaning of this article.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in this and in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in the case of death, sickness or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or assigns shall, so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

ARTICLE X.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares nor moneies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents.

ARTICLE XI

It is agreed between his Majesty and the United States of America, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner, under the limitations and on the conditions specified in the following articles:

ARTICLE XII.

His Majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his Majesty's islands and ports in the West-Indies from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of seventy tons, any goods or merchandizes being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said states, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said states in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges, than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said states in British vessels.

And his Majesty also consents, that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load, and carry away in their said vessels to the United States from the said islands and ports, all such articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the said states in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation, to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always, that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any

molaſſes, ſugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton in American veſſels, either from his Majeſty's iſlands, or from the U. States to any part of the world except the United States, reaſonable ſea ſtores excepted. Provided alſo, that it ſhall and may be lawful, during the ſame period, for Britiſh veſſels to import from the ſaid iſlands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the ſaid iſlands, all articles whatever being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the ſaid iſlands, or of the United States reſpectively, which now may, by the laws of the ſaid ſtates, be ſo imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the ſaid Britiſh veſſels ſhall be ſubject to no other or higher duties or charges, than ſhall be payable on the ſame articles if ſo imported or exported in American veſſels.

It is agreed that this article and every matter and thing therein contained, ſhall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his Majeſty is now engaged; and alſo for two years from and after the day of the ſignature of the preliminary or other articles of peace, by which the ſame may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the ſaid term, the two contracting parties will endeavor further to regulate their commerce in this reſpect according to the ſituation in which his Majeſty may then find himſelf with reſpect to the Weſt-Indies, and with a view to ſuch arrangements as may beſt conduce to the mutual advantage and extenſion of commerce. And the ſaid parties will then alſo renew their diſcuſſions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and in what caſes, neutral veſſels ſhall protect enemy's property; and in what caſes proviſions and other articles not generally contraband, may become ſuch. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in theſe reſpects, ſhall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inſerted on thoſe ſubjects.

ARTICLE XIII.

His Majeſty conſents that the veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, ſhall be admitted, and hoſpitably received, in all the ſea-ports and harbours of the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt Indies. And that the citizens of the United States may freely carry on a trade between the ſaid territories and the ſaid United States in all articles of which the importation or exportation reſpectively, to or from the ſaid territories, ſhall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it ſhall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the Britiſh government and any other power or ſtate whatever, to export from the ſaid territories, without the ſpecial permiſſion of the Britiſh government there, any military ſtores, or naval ſtores, or rice. The citizens of the United States ſhall pay for their veſſels when admitted into the ſaid ports no other or higher tonnage duty than ſhall be payable on Britiſh veſſels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they ſhall pay no other or higher duties or charges, on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the ſaid veſſels, than ſhall be payable on the ſame articles when imported or exported in Britiſh veſſels. But it is expreſsly agreed, that the veſſels of the United States ſhall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the ſaid Britiſh territories, to any port or place except to ſome port or place in America, where the ſame ſhall be unladen, and ſuch regulations ſhall be adopted by both parties, as ſhall from time to be found neceſſary to enforce the due and faithful obſervance of this ſtipulation. It is alſo underſtood that the permiſſion granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the veſſels of the United States to carry on any part of the coaſting trade of the ſaid Britiſh territories; but veſſels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of diſcharge to another are not to be conſidered as carrying on the coaſting trade. Neither is this article to be conſtrued to allow the citizens of the ſaid ſtates to ſettle or reſide within the ſaid territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permiſſion of the Britiſh government eſtabliſhed there; and if any tranſgreſſion ſhould be attempted againſt the regulations of the Britiſh government in this reſpect, the obſervance of the ſame ſhall and may be enforced againſt the citizens of America in the ſame manner as againſt Britiſh ſubjects or others tranſgreſſing the ſame rule. And the citizens of the United States whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the ſaid territories, or if they ſhould be permitted in manner aforeſaid, to go to any other place therein, ſhall always be ſubject to the laws, government and juriſdiction of what nature eſtabliſhed in ſuch harbour, port or place, according as the ſame may be: The citizens of the United States may alſo touch for refreſhment at the iſland of St. Helena, but ſubject in all reſpects to ſuch regulations as the Britiſh government may from time to time eſtabliſh there.

ARTICLE XIV.

There ſhall be between all the dominions of his Majeſty in Europe and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries reſpectively, ſhall have liberty freely and ſecurely, and without hindrance and moleſtation, to come with their ſhips and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforeſaid, to enter into the ſame, to reſort there, and to remain and reſide there, without any limitation of time: Alſo to hire and poſſeſs houſes and warehouſes for the purpoſes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each ſide, ſhall enjoy the moſt complete protection and ſecurity for their commerce; but ſubject always as to what reſpects this article, to the laws and ſtatutes of the two countries reſpectively.

ARTICLE XV.

It is agreed that no other or higher duties ſhall be paid by the ſhips or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than ſuch as are paid by the like veſſels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor ſhall any other or higher duty be impoſed in one country on the importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other, than are or ſhall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor ſhall any prohibition be impoſed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties reſpectively, which ſhall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the Britiſh government reſerves to itſelf the right of impoſing on American veſſels entering into the Britiſh ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which ſhall be payable by Britiſh veſſels in the ports of America: And alſo ſuch duty as may be adequate to countervail the different duty now payable on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods, when imported into the United States in Britiſh or in American veſſels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the reſpective navigation of their ſubjects and people, in ſuch manner as may be moſt beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpoſe ſhall be made at the ſame time, with thoſe mentioned at the concluſion of the twelfth article of this treaty, and are to be conſidered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impoſe any new or additional tonnage duties on Britiſh veſſels, nor increaſe the now ſubſiſting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in Britiſh or in American veſſels.

ARTICLE XVI.

It ſhall be free for the two contracting parties, reſpectively, to appoint conſuls for the protection of trade, to reſide in the dominions and territories aforeſaid, and the ſaid conſuls ſhall enjoy thoſe liberties and rights which belong to them by reaſon of their function. But before any conſul ſhall act as ſuch, he ſhall be in the uſual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is ſent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in caſe of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a conſul may either be puniſhed according to law, if the laws will reach the caſe, or be diſmiſſed, or even ſent back, the offended government aſſigning to the other their reaſons for the ſame.

Either of the parties may except from the reſidence of conſuls ſuch particular places, as ſuch party ſhall judge proper to be ſo excepted.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is agreed, that in all caſes where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained on juſt ſuſpicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the ſaid veſſel ſhall be brought to the neareſt or moſt convenient port; and if any property of an enemy ſhall be found on board ſuch veſſel, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize and the veſſel ſhall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed that all proper meaſures ſhall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the caſes of ſhips or cargoes ſo brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification, adjudged or agreed to be paid to the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In order to regulate what is in future to be eſteemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the ſaid denomination ſhall be comprized all arms and implements ſerving for the purpoſes of war, by land or ſea, ſuch as cannon, muſkets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, carcaſſes, fauciſſes, carriages for cannon, muſket reſts, bandeliers, gunpowder, match, ſalt-peter, ball, pikes, ſwords, head pieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſe furniture, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo timber for ſhip-building, tar or roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be juſt objects of confiſcation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the preciſe caſes in which alone proviſions, and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as ſuch, renders it expedient to provide againſt the inconveniencies and miſunderſtanding which might thence ariſe: It is further agreed, that whenever any ſuch articles ſo becoming contraband according to the exiſting laws of nations, ſhall for that reaſon be ſeized, the ſame ſhall not be confiſcated, but the owners thereof ſhall be ſpeedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whoſe authority they act, ſhall pay to the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels the full value of all ſuch articles, with a reaſonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and alſo the demurrage incident to ſuch detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that veſſels ſail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the ſame is either beſieged, blockaded, or inveſted; it is agreed, that every veſſel ſo circumſtanced may be turned away from ſuch port or place, but ſhe ſhall not be detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiſcated, unleſs after notice ſhe ſhall again attempt to enter; but ſhe ſhall be permitted to go to any other port or place ſhe may think proper: Nor ſhall any veſſel or goods of either party, that may have entered into ſuch port or place, before the ſame was beſieged, blockaded or inveſted by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or ſurrender of ſuch place, be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall be reſtored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ARTICLE XIX.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſhips of war, and privateers and all others the ſaid ſubjects and citizens, ſhall forbear doing any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them, and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the intereſt thereof, of whatever nature the ſaid damages may be.

For this cauſe all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge, ſufficient ſecurity by at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties who have no intereſt in the ſaid privateer, each of whom, together with the ſaid commander, ſhall be jointly and ſeverally bound in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen or ſoldiers, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, to ſatisfy all damages and injuries, which the ſaid privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruiſe, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and inſtructions for regulating their conduct; and further that in all caſes of aggreſſions the ſaid commiſſions ſhall be revoked and annulled.

It is alſo agreed that whenever a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties, ſhall pronounce ſentence againſt any veſſel, or goods or property belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cauſe, and of the ſaid ſentence, ſhall, if required, be delivered to the commander of the ſaid veſſel, without the ſmalleſt delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the ſame.

ARTICLE XX.

It is further agreed that both the ſaid contracting parties, ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbor, conceal or aſſiſt them in any manner, but will bring to condign puniſhment all ſuch inhabitants as ſhall be guilty of ſuch acts or offences.

And all their ſhips with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the ſaid parties, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners, or their factors or agents, duly deputed and authorized in writing by them, (proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reaſon to believe, or ſuſpect that they had been piratically taken.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is likewiſe agreed, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations, ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign prince or ſtate, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enliſt in their military ſervice any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively, ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion, or letters of marque, for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party, to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen, having ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is expreſſly ſtipulated, that neither of the ſaid contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprizal againſt the other, or complaints of injuries or damages, until the ſaid party ſhall firſt have preſented to the other a ſtatement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanded juſtice and ſatisfaction, and the ſame ſhall either have been refuſed or unreaſonably delayed.

ARTICLE XXIII.

That ſhips of war of each of the contracting parties ſhall, at all times, be hoſpitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due reſpect to the laws and government of the country. The officers ſhall be treated with that reſpect which is due to the commiſſions which they bear, and if any inſult ſhould be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this reſpect ſhall be puniſhed as diſturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries.—And his Majeſty conſents that in caſe an American veſſel ſhould, by ſtreſs of weather, danger from enemies or other misfortune, be reduced to the neceſſity of ſeeking ſhelter in any of his Majeſty's ports, into which ſuch veſſel could not in ordinary caſes claim to be admitted, ſhe ſhall, on manifeſting that neceſſity to the ſatisfaction of the government of the place, be hoſpitably received and be permitted to refit, and to purchaſe at the market price, ſuch neceſſaries as ſhe may ſtand in need of, conformably to ſuch orders and regulations as the government of the place, having reſpect to the circumſtances of each caſe, ſhall preſcribe. She ſhall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo, unleſs the ſame ſhould be *bona fide* neceſſary to her being refitted. Nor ſhall be permitted to ſell any part of her cargo, unleſs ſo much only as may be neceſſary to defray her expences, and then not without the expreſs permiſſion of the government of the place. Nor ſhall ſhe be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on ſuch articles as ſhe may be permitted to ſell for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties) who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid parties, nor to ſell what they may have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the ſame, nor ſhall they be allowed to purchaſe more proviſions, than ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that prince or ſtate from whom they obtained their commiſſions.

ARTICLE XXV.

It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war and privateers belonging to the ſaid parties reſpectively, to carry whithereſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes, when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the ſaid parties be detained or ſeized, neither ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places viſit ſuch prizes, (except for the purpoſe of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on ſhore in any manner contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of revenue, navigation, or commerce) nor ſhall ſuch officers take cognizance of the validity of ſuch prizes; but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail, and depart as ſpeedily as may be, and carry their ſaid prizes to the place mentioned in their commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers ſhall be obliged to ſhew. No ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſubjects or citizens of either of the parties; but if forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, to enter therein, particular care ſhall be taken to haſten their departure, and to cauſe them to retire as ſoon as poſſible. Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall, however, be conſtrued or operate contrary to former and exiſting public treaties with other ſovereigns or ſtates. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity neither of them will in future make any treaty that ſhall be inconſiſtent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the ſaid parties ſhall permit the ſhips or goods belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon ſhot of the coaſt, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories by ſhips of war, or others having commiſſion from any prince, republic, or ſtate whatever. But in caſe it ſhould ſo happen, the party whoſe territorial rights ſhall thus have been violated, ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavors to obtain from the offending party, full and ample ſatisfaction for the veſſel or veſſels ſo taken, whether the ſame be veſſels of war or merchant veſſels.

ARTICLE XXVI.

If at any time a rupture ſhould take place (which God forbid) between his Majeſty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations, reſiding in the dominions of the other ſhall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, ſo long as they behave peaceable and commit no offence againſt the laws; and in caſe their conduct ſhould render them ſuſpected and the reſpective governments ſhould think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order ſhall be allowed them for that purpoſe, to remove with their families effects and property, but this favour ſhall not be extended to thoſe who ſhall act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws; and for greater certainty, it is declared that ſuch rupture ſhall not be deemed to exiſt while negociations for accommodating differences ſhall be depending, nor until the reſpective ambaſſadors or miniſters, if ſuch there ſhall be, ſhall be recalled, or ſent home on account of ſuch differences and not on account of perſonal miſconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to requeſt the recall, or immediately to ſend home the ambaſſador or miniſter of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendſhip and good underſtanding.

ARTICLE XXVII.

It is further agreed, that his Majeſty and the United States on mutual requiſitions, by them reſpectively, or by their reſpective miniſters or officers authoriſed to make the ſame, will deliver up to juſtice all perſons, who, being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the juriſdiction of either ſhall ſeek an aſylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this ſhall only be done on ſuch evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or perſon ſo charged ſhall be found, would juſtify his apprehenſion and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of ſuch apprehenſion and delivery ſhall be borne and defrayed by thoſe who make the requiſition and receive the fugitive.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

It is agreed, that the firſt ten articles of this treaty ſhall be permanent, and that the ſubſequent articles, except the twelfth, ſhall be limited, in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty ſhall be exchanged, but ſubject to this condition—That whereas the ſaid twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the ſigning the preliminary or other articles of peace, which ſhall terminate the preſent war in which his Majeſty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper meaſures ſhall by concert be taken, for bringing the ſubject of that article into amicable treaty and diſcuſſion, ſo early before the expiration of the ſaid term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it ſhould unfortunately happen, that his Majeſty and the United States, ſhould not be able to agree on ſuch new arrangements, in that caſe all the articles of this treaty, except the firſt ten, ſhall then ceaſe and expire together.

Laſtly. This treaty, when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by his Majeſty, and by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of their Senate, and the reſpective ratifications mutually exchanged, ſhall be binding and obligatory on his Majeſty and on the ſaid States, and ſhall be by them reſpectively executed, and obſerved, with punctuality and the moſt ſincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourſe and obviate difficulties, that other articles be propoſed and added to this treaty, which articles, from want of time and other circumſtances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the ſaid parties will from time to time, readily treat of and concerning ſuch articles, and will ſincerely endeavor ſo to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience and tend to promote mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip; and that the ſaid articles, after having been duly ratified, ſhall be added to, and make a part of this treaty. In faith whereof, we, the underſigned miniſters plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, and the United States of America, have ſigned this preſent treaty, and have cauſed to be affixed thereto the ſeal of our arms.

Done at London, this nineteenth day of November, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four.

GRENVILLE. *(Seal.)*
JOHN JAY. *(Seal.)*

Philadelphia, September 5, 1793.

SIR,

I am honored with yours of Auguſt 30. Mine of the 7th of that month aſſured you that meaſures were taken for excluding from all further aſylum in our ports, veſſels armed in them to cruize on nations with which we are at peace, and for the reſtoration of the prizes the Lovely Laſs, Prince William Henry, and the Jane of Dublin; and that ſhould the meaſures for reſtitution fail in their effect, the Preſident conſidered it as incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for the veſſels.

We are bound by our treaties with three of the belligerent nations, by all the means in our power to protect and defend their veſſels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the ſeas near our ſhores, and to recover and reſtore the ſame to the right owners when taken from them. If all the means in our power are uſed, and fail in their effect, we are bound by our treaties with thoſe nations to make compenſation.

Though we have no ſimilar treaty with Great-Britain, it was the opinion of the Preſident, that we ſhould uſe towards that nation the ſame rule, which under this article, was to govern us with the other nations; and even to extend it to captures made on the high ſeas, and brought into our ports, if done by veſſels which had been armed within them.

Having, for particular reaſons, forbore to uſe all the means in our power for the reſtitution of the three veſſels mentioned in my letter of Auguſt 7th, the Preſident thought it incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for them: And tho' nothing was ſaid in that letter of other veſſels taken under like circumſtances, and brought in after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the ſame forbearance had taken place, it was and is his opinion, that compenſation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the ſame circumſtances, and brought in after the date of that letter, the Preſident determined, that all the means in our power ſhould be uſed for their reſtitution. If theſe fail, as we ſhould not be bound by our treaties to make compenſation to the other powers in the analogous caſe, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great-Britain. But ſtill if any caſes ſhall ariſe ſubſequent to that date, the circumſtances of which ſhall place them on ſimilar ground with thoſe before it, the Preſident would think compenſation equally incumbent on the United States.

Inſtructions are given to the governors of the different ſtates, to uſe all the means in their power for reſtoring prizes of this laſt deſcription found within their ports. Though they will of courſe take meaſures to be informed of them, and the general government has given them the aid of the cuſ-

tom-h ufe officers for th's purpofe, yet you will be fenfible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information a f r as fhall depend on yourfelf, or any perfon under your direction, in order that the governors may ufe the means in their power for making reftitution.

Without knowledge of the capture they cannot reftore. It will always be beft to give the notice to them ..ectly; but any information which you fhall be pleafed to fend to me alfo at any time fhall be forwarded to them as quickly as diftance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the Prefident contemplates reftitution or compenfation in the cafe before the 7th of Auguft; and after that date, reftitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you fhould fubftantiate the fact, that fuch prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your lift of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports is, I believe, correct.

With refpect to loffes by detention, wafte, fpoliation fuftained by veffels taken as before mentioned, between the dates of June 9th and Auguft 7th, it is propofed as a provifional meafure, that the collector of the cuftoms of the diftrict, and the Britifh conful, or any other perfon you pleafe, fhall appoint perfons to eftablifh the value of the veffel and cargo, at the time of her capture and of her arrival in the port into which fhe is brought, according to their value in that port. If this fhall be agreeable to you and you will be pleafed to fignify it to me, with the names of the prizes underftood to be of this defcription, inftructions will be given accordingly, to the collector of the cuftoms where the refpective veffels are.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Geo. Hammond, Efq

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the faid contracting parties, that the operation of fo much of the twelfth article of the faid treaty as refpects the trade which his faid Majefty thereby confents may be carried on between the United States and his iflands in the Weft Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein fpecified, fhall be fufpended.

And whereas the faid treaty with the faid additional article (which together conftitute one treaty) has by me on the one part, and by his Britannic Majefty on the other, been duly approved and ratified; and the ratifications were duly exchanged at London on the 28th day of October one thoufand feven hundred and ninety five: Now therefore to the end that the faid treaty may be executed and obferved with punctuality and the moft fincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I hereby make known the premifes; and enjoin and require all perfons bearing office civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the fame, to execute and obferve the faid treaty accordingly.

In teftimony whereof, I have caufed the Seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to thefe prefents, and figned the fame with my hand. Done at
(L. S.) the city of Philadelphia the 29th day of February one thoufand feven hundred and ninety fix, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twentieth.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By the Prefident.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

FOURTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennfylvania, on Monday, the feventh of December, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-five.

AN ACT

For the relief of BENJAMIN STROTHER.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Reprefentatives of the United States of america, in Congrefs aſſembled,* That the proper accounting officers fettle the accounts of Lieutenant Benjamin Strother, for fupporting a number of recruits, on their march to the army, and allow him a reafonable fum for fuch expenditures, on his producing fatisfactory proof, that he has made fuch expenditures in the fervice of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the Houfe of Reprefentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Prefident of the United States, and Prefident of the Senate.*

Approved—February the twenty-fixth, 1796.

GO: WASHINGTON, *Prefident of the United States,*

Depofited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

Notice to Subfcribers!

THE Editor is AGAIN under the neceffity of requefting *all* thofe indebted to him, (as fubfcribers to this paper) to make *immediate* payment. The expenfe attending the profecution of a news-paper, (as has been before remarked) renders it highly neceffary they fhould pay attention to the above; otherwife, they need *not* expect to receive their papers as *uſual*.

☞ THIS paper is more generally difſeminated through the different parts of *this*, and *other* ſtates, than any *paper* publiſhed within *this city*, or *ſtate*; for the TRUTH of the aſſertion, we need only obſerve, that there are upwards of *one thouſand* copies ſtricken off each publication. No *other* printer, in *this* ſtate, can boaſt much more than *half* that number of ſubſcribers.—Advertiſements inſerted agreeably to directions, and on the uſual terms.

*** Subſcriptions received for no term *leſs* than twelve months, and the *whole* year's ſubſcription money (Fifteen Shillings) in *advance*.

ALL perſons entitled to compenſation as Petit Jurors, to November Circuit and December Diſtrict courts, are notified, that the ſame will be paid upon application at the ſtore of William Auſtin, in the City of Richmond.

D. M. RANDOLPH, Marſhal.

Preſq-Iſle, March 7th, 1796.

THE NOTED HORSE
FITZ-PARTNER,

NOW in high perfection, a fine Bay, fixteen hands and a quarter high, remarkable for his ſtrength, beauty, and activity, ſtands at my ſtable, in Albemarle county, ten miles from Charlottefville, upon the North River, on the Buck mountain road, and will cover mares at EIGHT DOLLARS, on note payable the firſt of November enſuing; THREE and a HALF DOLLARS the leap, and Fifteen Pence to the Groom; the leap and groom money to be paid down. The above Eight Dollars may be diſcharged by the payment of Seven Dollars in the ſeaſon, which will commence the fifteenth day of March, and expire the firſt day of Auguſt enſuing. Good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed (gratis.) Great attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

FITZ PARTNER, was got by Old Partner, out of Celer's dam.

DAVID CLARKSON.

February 28th. 1796. (6w#)

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that his School will open at Mr Fleiſher's, on Wednefday the 30th inſtant. Hours of attendance from nine to twelve in the morning, and from three to ſix in the afternoon, of Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

The Evening School, for Gentlemen, will be kept at Louis Rouſſell's Houſe, from ſix to eight in the evening. A line directed to L. R. where Mr. John Cunliffe formerly reſided, will be duly attended to.

March 16, 1796.

RACES!!

TAPPAHANNOCK JOCKEY-CLUB RACES, will commence on TUESDAY the TENTH of MAY next.

First day's Purſe, 250 Dollars.
Second day's Purſe, 125 Dollars.

FREE for any HORSE, carrying weight agreeable to the laſt Races—On the firſt day's Race, a match will be run for 200 Dollars.

LAWRENCE MUSE, Sec. & Treas.

Tappahannock, March 10, 1796. (6w)

Run-Aways in Richmond Jail!

MR. GEORGE BENSON, of Bath County, is requeſted to ſend for his negro man JOHN, whom he purchaſed ſome time ago of Mr. Richardſon, of Hanover County, ſteward to John Ambler, Eſq; of James-Town. If Mr. Benſon has ſold him, as I am credibly informed he has, to a Mr. Richard Johnſon, near Charlotteſville, that gentleman is deſired to ſend for him, and on producing ſuch proofs of ownerſhip as the law in ſuch cafes requires, the ſlave will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement.

Mr PETER FRANCISCO, of Buckingham, is deſired to ſend for his negro man FREDERICK. He is the ſame negro who Mr. Franciſco took out of priſon in July laſt.

WILLIAM ROSE, KEEPER.

March 14, 1796. (tf)

☞ *NOTICE!*

I WISH to emp oy ſome Gentleman, to tranſact the buſineſs of a COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE. To ſuch a perſon, liberal wages will be given. None need apply except thoſe in every reſpect qualified, of ſobriety and attention to buſineſs.

WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD.

AMHERST, March 1, 1796 (3w)

LANCASTER COUNTY, Feb. 27th, 1796.

THERE is now in jail of ſaid county, a negro man ſlave, who ſays his name is SPRIG, and that he is the property of William Field, of North-Carolina; and I believe he endeavors to conceal his owner. He is a black fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, and is branded in the forehead, and on each cheek, W. and ſome other letter, not plain to be diſcovered, and his left ear cut; his clothes are ſo much worn, that I can't deſcribe them. When he firſt came to this county, he ſwapped off a valuable Bay Horſe, which, I underſtand, he brought from Roanoke. The horſe is now in this neighbourhood, and the negro, as I believe, deſigned to conceal his owner, whoever he may be is deſired to pay charges and take him away from

JOB CARTER, Jailor.

LANCASTER COUNTY, March 5th, 1796.

☞ THE horſe alluded to in Mr. Job Carter's advertiſement, is in my poſſeſſion, he is about fourteen and an half hands high, or thereabouts, a bay horſe, marked in two places with the ſaddle, white, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, is ſhod all four feet, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine years old, and very valuable. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARTIN GEORGE.

At a Meeting of the TRUSTEES *of the* UPPER APPOMATTOX COMPANY, *on Friday the 1ſt of March;*

RESOLVED,

THAT SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS be kept open for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, until the firſt of May next, and that the different Truſtees ſhall note the dates of the ſubſcriptions from this day. Should a number of ſhares more than ſufficient to carry the act into effect be then ſubſcribed, ſo many will be proportionably ſtricken off from thoſe ſubſcribed after the 20th of March, as will reduce the whole number to a ſum ſufficient for clearing ſaid river.

RESOLVED, That the holders of ſhares pay to JOHN WILLY, Eſq; Treaſurer, the ſum of TEN DOLLARS on each ſhare, on or before the firſt of May next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN ROYALL, Clerk.

THE Truſtees for opening Appomattox river, at their meeting, the firſt of this month, having found themſelves enabled, by the number of ſhares ſubſcribed, to proceed to carry the law into effect, in conſequence made the neceſſary appointments, and have authoriſed me to receive propoſals from any perſon deſirous and capable of ſuperintending the work, employing and directing the labourers, and performing ſuch other duties as may be neceſſary to make the navigation of the ſaid river eaſy and advantageous. Any perſon who may be ſelected, will meet with ſuch encouragement as will make it worth his attention, and all who are deſirous of undertaking the buſineſs, are requeſted to communicate their propoſals to me before the 28th of the preſent month, or to attend a meeting of the ſuperintendants which will be held on that day at Mr. Joſhua Chaſſin's, in Amelia.

JOHN ROYALL, Clk.

March 4, 1796.

WILDAIR,

A FINE BAY, full fifteen hands high, four and ſtrong, will ſtand at Col. Henry Skipwith's mills, on Appamattox river, in Cumberland County, until the 10th of Auguſt next, to cover Mares for TEN DOLLARS the ſeaſon, payable the firſt of December following, but may be diſcharged by the payment of SEVEN DOLLARS, and One Shilling and Six-Pence to the Groom, on or before the firſt of September next. Notes will be required for the ſeaſon.

WILDAIR was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Hanſel, grandam by Camdem, great grandam by Spanking Roger, his great great grandam by old Jolly Roger. Good and extenſive paſturage for the ſeaſon, but no reſponſibility to be expected for accidents or eſcapes.

JOHN THORNTON.

March 11th, 1796. (7wks)

FOR SALE,
THE COAL PITS

IN Chefterfield county, lying on the Buckingham road, known by the name of *Wooldridge's Coal Pits*, with the land thereto belonging. The terms may be made known on application to the ſubſcribers living near the premiſes.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE.
ROBERT WOOLDRIDGE.
WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE.

March 9, 1796. (2w)

Ran-away, the 13th of February laſt, a likely young NEGRO FELLOW, NAMED

JERRY, about five feet nine or ten inches high, has a remarkable high forehead, thin hair, and of a yellow complexion. He is a remarkable good lawyer, and has worked at the ſmith's trade. He took with him a variety of clothing, amongſt which is a remarkable ſuit of green plaid. He is ſuppoſed to be in the lower end of New Kent, or the upper end of James City. Whoever will ſecure him in any jail within this ſtate, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS; and if delivered to me in James City County, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS, with an allowance of reaſonable expences.

JOHN P. SHEILDS.

March 12, 1796. (1am 3mo.)

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from carrying the ſaid fellow out of the ſtate, at their peril.

J. P. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT PRICHARD & DAVIDSON'S BOOK-STORE,

RICHMOND,

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT
TO THE
DEMOCRATS,

OR, OBSERVATIONS ON A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED,

"A VINDICATION OF *Mr. Randolph's Reſignation.*"

2. The Guillotina, or a Democratic Dirge.
3. Martin's Law of Nations.
4. An Addreſs from Robert Goodloe Harper, of South-Carolina, to his Conſtituents, containing his reaſons for approving of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation with Great Britain. To which is annexed, a Letter from Governor Jay to the Author; printed from the Original.
5. The Letters of Cato on the Treaty.
6. The Democrat; or, Adventures of Jean Le Noir, a Drummer in Count Rochambeau's Army.
7. The Intercepted Letter of Citizen Fauchet.
8. Hogan's Pennſylvania State Trials.

AND A PROSPECT
FROM THE
Congreſs-Gallery,

During the SESSION, begun December 7th, 1795.

Containing the Preſident's Speech, the Addreſſes of both Houſes, ſome of the Debates in the Senate, all the principal Debates in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; each debate being brought under one head, and ſo digeſted and ſimplified as to give the reader the completeſt view of the proceedings with the leaſt poſſible fatigue. With occaſional Remarks.

By Peter Porcupine.

March 1. 1796. (3w)

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Charles Irving, dec.

TWO Thouſand Two Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in Amherſt county, diſtant about five miles from the courthouſe of the ſaid county, and about nine from a landing, from whence it may have the benefit of water carriage for its produce to market. This land lies extremely well, and is calculated to produce either tobacco, corn or wheat, equal to any land in the county. It will ſuit either the planter or farmer, there being a conſiderable quantity of meadow land on it, the greater part of which has been reclaimed. There are three plantations on the tract, either ſufficient to work eight or ten hands, and one of them in very good repair, with a dwelling houſe and other neceſſary houſes, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a crop. A ſale entire will be preferred, but ſhould different gentlemen wiſh to purchaſe different parts, they will be accommodated, provided it ſhall not injure the ſale of the whole. Thoſe who wiſh to view the land will apply to Col. Patrick Rofe, who lives near it, and will be obliging enough to ſhew it. One third of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of the contract being entered into, and the other two thirds at two equal and annual payments. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.—All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, without delay, either to the Executrix, Mr. James Lyle, merchant in Manchester, or to Mr. William Galt, merchant in Richmond, who will notify the ſame to the Executrix. And all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as ſuits will be commenced without diſcrimination to March court.

THE EXECUTRIX.

January 21, 1796. (6w)

A MEETING of the Company of PLEASANTS, SHORE and Co. is deſired to take place at the tavern of Mr Moſs, in Richmond, on the *Fifth day of April* next. As it is of the utmoſt importance, to the affairs of that Company, that a majority of the members ſhould attend, on that day, it is hoped this NOTICE will have the deſired effect, and that a muſter will take place at the aforeſaid tavern, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, of that day.

MARCH 9th, 1796.

☞ *For more Advertiſements, ſee the Poſtſcript to this Day's Gazette,*

RICHMOND, *March 16.*

FIRE!

On the night of the 24th ultimo, the Clerk's Office, of Monongalia county, was conſumed by fire, together with all the public papers, records, &c. We are unacquainted with the particular circumſtances relative to that unfortunate diſaſter.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Sterſon, who arrived at Philadelphia the 3d inſt. and left Liſbon on the 24th of December laſt, brings the following intelligence, viz.—That Colonel Humphreys had announced to him, in company with a number of American Captains, that the French had recroſſed the Rhine to the eaſtward, and gained a complete victory over the Auſtrian army.

Capt. Pedin, of the brig Sea Nymph, from St. Bartholomews, which he left the 3d February, ſays, that previous to his ſailing, he was informed that 5000 troops from England had arrived at Barbadoes.

By laſt Night's Mail.

MONTEGO-BAY, Jan. 16.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the Havanna, we have the following intelligence:—On the 5th of laſt month, the French privateer ſhip Brutus, Capt. Gariſcan of 20 guns and 141 men, arrived at that port, demanding proviſions and water, with which he was in want of, to enable him to continue his cruiſe off the Havanna and in the Gulph. Since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the court of Spain, the Havanna has become a port of ſuccour and outfit to the republican cruiſers; and the Mantanzas is fixed the rendezvous of all the veſſels that are fitting out in the ſouthern ports of America, under the republican flag. The Engliſh veſſels in the Havanna are completely blockaded, particularly the ſhip Lord Stanley, belonging to Liverpool, which Garriſcan has declared his determination to capture.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 2.

Mr. Livingſton, after ſtating that the late Britiſh treaty muſt give riſe in the houſe to ſome very important conſtitutional queſtions, to throw light upon which every information would be required, laid the following reſolution upon the table.

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be required to lay before this houſe a copy of the inſtructions to the miniſter of the United States, who negociated the treaty with the King of Great Britain, communicated by his meſſage of the 1ſt of March, together with the correſpondence and other documents relative to the ſaid treaty

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

The Senate of the United States have ratified the Spaniſh treaty which we underſtand is remarkably favorable to the intereſts of this country; but one clauſe of which, however, relating to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi claſhes with the Britiſh treaty.

Mr. Elſworth, now a Senator from Connecticut, is nominated Chief Juſtice of the United States, vice William Cuſhing, Eſqs. declined.

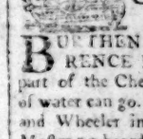
SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the ſhip Eliza, Captain Noble, with his general aſſortment of SEEDS, is arrived, at Norfolk, and expects them up in the courſe of this week; a liſt of the particulars will be given in the Gazette in a few days.

Richmond, March 15, 1796.

For Charter, to any Port in Europe, or the Weſt-Indies, the faſt ſailing Daniſh Ship,



COUNT BERNSTOFF,

Not quite Two Years Old;

BURTHEN about 600 hogſheads of tobacco, LAWRENCE FOYN, Maſter. She will proceed to any part of the Cheſapeak to load, where veſſels of her draft of water can go. For terms apply to Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler in Peterſburg, or Norfolk, Virginia, the Maſter on board, or to

NICHOLAS SLUBEY & Co.

Baltimore, Feb. 27, 1796. (6w)

MACLENE, BRYDIE, & Co.

Oppoſite Shackæ Warehouſe,

Have juſt received, by the Robin and Betſey, from Liverpool and Teneriffe,

Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes.
Salt, Looſe, and in Sacks.
8, 10, and 20d. Nails.

Which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh, and country produce.

Richmond, March 14th, 1796.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 1ſt of April next,

A VALUABLE MILL, upon a never failing ſtream, in the county of Henrico, ſix miles from Richmond, and one of James river, with about 22 acres of LAND, bounding on Col. W. Heth, widow Giles and William Randolph. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes where the mill ſtands by the ſubſcriber.

HALES SHARP.

March 15, 1796.

N. B. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

NOTICE.

THE Stock Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, will pleaſe to take NOTICE, that the ſecond payment of Forty Dollars on each ſhare of the augmented ſtock will be payable on the 21ſt inſt. and are informed, that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be received in payment.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Monday the 29th of February, 1796;

RESOLVED, That ſo ſoon as one thouſand ſhares are ſubſcribed (there being five hundred and eighty-ſeven ſhares already ſubſcribed) to the augmented capital and the four firſt payments fully completed, that the board will then proceed to diſcount at ſixty days, ſo that the time ſhall commence on or before the 23d of May next.

By Order of the Board.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

Alexandria, March 1, 1796. (3w)

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to the Editor of the Gazette of the the United States, January 27, 1796.

"What engages the attention of Congress we know not, having lately received no intelligence.—When the treaty shall be debated, I conjecture that the party will disgorge, with vociferation, their philippics against it, the President, and Mr. Jay: all the common place objections, which have been urged, will be new dressed; all the arts of duplicity, aided by the ambiguity of language; all the stage effect and trick of debate will be exhibited on this occasion, with no lack of illiberal observations and round assertions. The aim, the incessant labour of this phalanx, is to destroy the popularity of that man, whose character, as *President*, subsists on public opinion; but, I trust, like the oak in the forest, it will acquire strength from every stroke it receives.

Durâs ut Ilex, tonsa bipennibus,
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per cædes ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro.

He is certainly, in the state, notwithstanding the opposition of certain men to his measures, "the man of the people." In my opinion, the people here are not opposed to the treaty, especially in the northern and middle parts of the state; to my knowledge, in some counties uncommon exertions have been made to obtain the popular condemnation of it; and have failed. The people, who did not profess to understand the merits or demerits, the policy or impolicy of it, resting their confidence in the President, replied, "as *he* had *signed* it they were content;" and could not be induced, sir, to concur in its reprobation. A great body of the people however, some of our respectable freeholders, on another question, are under, at present, an excusable delusion, which it is not easy to detrude: I will endeavor to develope it and explain what is alluded to.

When we consider, that for many years, we have in our ideas, affixed to the word "*opposition*," its parliamentary meaning and force; when we recollect, in the years 1774 and 1775, that those men who were the boldest and most prominent in their opposition to the parliament of Great-Britain, were the approved patriots of America; and the ostentatious glare there is in opposition, even in a limited democracy, like ours, where it has been necessary, for the preservation of internal order, and external consideration, to create an executive officer, and, by separating him from the body of the legislature, to give him conspicuousness and singularity; we shall cease to wonder at opposition, even here, attaching to itself some share of popular admiration. It is of such an obtrusive nature; wears the aspect of independency and boldness; is always employed in the detection and display of imperfections (from which no human system is exempt) and always assumes to itself the pretensions of being the defender of the rights of the people, that it is fitly calculated to impose on the understandings of the people. But there is a serious and alarming tendency in this erroneous appreciation of these characters, in a government constructed like ours, where it is hardly possible to draw the line of demarcation between opposition and faction; and where the triumph of the former will not terminate, as in England, in only a change of ministers, but probably in the overthrow of the constitution itself; and the erection of the standard of confusion and anarchy on the ruins of it. You perceive, sir, this misintelligence proceeds from affixing to a similar sound, a similar sense; when, from the different principles of our governments, there is a dissimilarity in fact. Theirs is a limited monarchy, ours a *limited democracy*: It is the part of patriotism *there* to see that this power never extravagates beyond the confines allotted to it by the constitution and the laws, lest it become absolute; *here* it is the duty of patriotism, and the friends to the constitution, to see that the democracy * never exceed the limits by which they are bound by the constitution, lest they introduce disorder and anarchy—this is the danger to which we are xposed, and therefore against this we should peculiarly be upon our guard.

Of executive power entrenching on our rights we can have no apprehension—for when it is adverted to, that all powers (the President, the Senate, the Representatives) are emanations from one power, "the people," that the President is chosen by electors chosen by the people, every fourth year; is responsible, impeachable, bound down, in all cases whatever, by a written constitution; and therefore, precluded, in any, from the exercise of discretion; with no legislative and with little executive influence; who can entertain no views of aggrandizements, independent of, nor a wish to carry measures in hostility to, the interests and dearest rights of his creators: What absurdity, what wickedness then, under this coincidence of affairs and circumstances, to excite in the minds of the people, against *the man of the people*, a spirit of opposition and jealousy, calculated to impede the progress, and finally to break to pieces the machine of government. This, Sir, if it succeeds, will be the ultimates issue of this pernicious system. The primary object is to introduce that ungrateful instrument (too often heretofore employed in Republican governments) the Ostracism, and to gratify thereby that basest of all passions, envy, which sickens at the sight of illustrious virtue: To drive from the helm, the man who, in a trying crisis, full of difficulty and peril, has steered the vessel of the commonwealth thro' rocks and whirlpools; and saved her, by consummate skill, from wreck and ruin. Believe me, when the bandages of delusion, which faction has bound upon the eyes of the people, are torn away, and they contemplate it in all its deformity, the popular resentment will be irresistable, and the men who have thus shamefully practised on the absurd confidence of the people, will experience their indignation in every situation, in which it can be expressed: They will rightly consider them as the Catilines of the United States, The *Reipublicæ portenta ac pene funera.*

Wishing you all prosperity, and as a citizen of the United States, a friend to the constitution, to government and to order, confessing the good influence of your public spirited Gazette, I am in gratitude bound to make you my acknowledgments."

* *By democracy I mean the People, or that part of it which cannot act in a deliberative capacity.*

☞ HORSES WANTED.

LIKELY YOUNG

HORSES,

WILL now be PURCHASED; CASH, and a generous price given.—Apply at BELL and SHIPHARD's, Saddlers, or at the EAGLE-TAVERN.

Richmond, February 15th, 1796.

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

MELZAR,

WILL Stand at my stable, in King and Queen County, seven miles below Todd's bridge, and twelve miles from Hobb's-Hole, and on the most ready road from thence to the City of Richmond, will Cover Mares the ensuing season, at FIVE POUNDS per mare, but may be discharged by the payment of THREE GUINEAS on or before the first day of August. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the last day of July. Good and extensive pasturage, GRATIS, and the greatest care taken of the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

MELZAR will be five years old next April; he is a fine Bay, well marked, and is full fifteen hands three inches high, his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer.

MELZAR was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Wildair, his grand dam by the imported horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. Mares will be fed, if required, and boys sent with the mares will be found their board, GRATIS.

As the original pedigree of Vampier is in my possession, I have thought fit to gratify the curious to insert it here, it is as follows—Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grand dam by Partner, his great grand dam by Grayssund, and bred by Mr. Crofts, of Barforth.

JOHN HOSKINS.

February 24, 1796. (2mo)

N. B. IF the money is not paid when the mares are taken away, notes of hand must be left for the amount, payable as above. Mares ensured for five guineas and an half.

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

DARE-DEVIL,

WAS Imported in the Rebecca, from London, in June, 1795, who run with great success at New-Market, for several years during which time he won thirteen races out of eighteen, at that place, against the best horses of the day in England. For his racing performances, see the calendars of 1790, 91, 92, and 93. In October 1792, he had an unlucky fall, and strained both of his shoulders, which has prevented his running to advantage since.

DARE-DEVIL is a fine bay, sixteen hands high, beautifully formed, and as well bred a horse as any in England. He will stand at my stable, in the County of Dinwiddie, thirty miles from Petersburg, and will cover mares at TWO and an HALF GUINEAS the leap, (to be paid down) SIX GUINEAS the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of October next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS; or TEN GUINEAS to insure a mare to be with foal, with ONE DOLDAR, for each mare, to the Groom. I have excellent and extensive pasturage, GRATIS, though I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Upon application to Mr. HOOMES, of the Bowling-Green, he will put gentlemen (to the northward of him) into the way of sending their mares to the horse. The season will commence on the first day of March, and end the last day of August. It is expected that those gentlemen, who put mares to DARE-DEVIL, will send their notes for Six Guineas, to be discharged as above-mentioned; and if any mares put by insurance is disposed of, the persons sending them, forfeit the insurance money.

WILLIAM STARK.

February 22, 1796 (tf)

PEDIGREE.

I CERTIFY, That the bay horse DARE-DEVIL, sold by me to Messrs. LAMB and YOUNGER, was bred by the Duke of Grafton, was got by Magnet, (one of the best bred Sons of Herod) out of Hebe; Hebe by Chrysolite, out of Proserpine, sister to Eclipse, and is eight years old next May.

March 13, 1795. BEDFORD.

WE hereby certify, That the bay horse, shipped from this port by us, on board the Rebecca, Captain CURRAN, last April, for JOHN HOOMES, Esq; of Virginia, is the identical horse DARE-DEVIL, purchased by us, of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and who has run several years at New-Market, in England, with great success; and we further certify, That the Pedigree sent with the horse, was written by the Duke of Bedford.

LAMB & YOUNGER.

London, September 9, 1795.

AT the request of Mr. HOOMES, we the Subscribers, have examined the British racing calendars, for the years 1790, 91, 92, and 93, and do certify, That it there appears, that his horse DARE-DEVIL, won at New-Market thirteen races out of eighteen, in those four years.

JOHN TAYLOR.
JOHN PENDLETON, Junr.

February 18, 1796.

The Beautiful High Bred Horse,

QUICK-SILVER,

(Formerly the Property of John Taylor, Esq; of Mount-Airy)

NOW in high perfection, a beautiful dapple grey, rising seven years old, full 15½ hands high, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Charlottesville, (Albemarle county) and will cover mares at *Fifteen Dollars* each the season, *Five Dollars* the leap, to be paid at the stable door, and *Thirty Dollars* to insure a mare with foal; and in either case, a *Half Dollar* to the Groom; but the *Fifteen Dollars* may be discharged by the payment of *Ten Dollars*, if paid by the 1st day of October next.—The season will commence on the 1st day of April next, and expire on the last day of July ensuing. Excellent high and low grounds pasturage, *(gratis)* and great attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents.

QUICK-SILVER was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Wildair, his grand dam by the noted horse Spark, out of a full bred Jolly-Roger, and Valiant Mare of Colonel S. Overton, of Hanover County.

The performances of QUICK-SILVER on the turf, entitles him to a rank amongst the first running horses on the Continent.

SAMUEL BURCH,
EDWARD MOORE.

Charlottesville, Feb. 20, 1796. (3mo)

N. B. A GROOM who can come well recommended for sobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement.

THE

LAWS,

Passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, are now Published, and ready for delivery.

THE IMPORTED HORSE

HEROD,

A HANDSOME GREY, of elegant form, rising four years old, and near fifteen hands high, will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of Richard Randolph, junr. in Cumberland County, on Appomattox River, within one mile of Rutledge's bridge, at the moderate price of SIXTEEN DOLLARS the season; a mare of hand sent with each mare for that amount, payable the first day of January, 1797, interest from the date if not punctually discharged, to be redeemed with payment of TWELVE DOLLARS, if tendered by the tenth of August.

Well inclosed and extensive pasturage, equal to any in Virginia, and the greatest attention assured to mares, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

February 24, 1796.

HEROD was got by Young Herod, out of one of Lord Clermont's studs, a daughter of Conductor; his sire so well known and distinguished on the turf, was out of a Matchim mare, daughter of Florizel. In point of blood he cannot be excelled, being from the first running stock in England.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

FOR SALE,

The Imported HORSE

BLAZE,

Ten Years old next Grass.

ON application to Mr. MICAJAH CREW, on Taylor's Creek, in Hanover County, the HORSE may be seen and terms known.

BLAZE, if not Sold by the 20th of March, will Stand the ensuing Season, at the said Mr. Crew's, at FOUR POUNDS, on Note payable on demand, but which may be taken in at any time before the 10th day of August, (when the season will expire) by payment of THREE POUNDS. There will be considerable extent of pasture well inclosed, but I will not be answerable for escape or other accidents.—The number and goodness of the above Horse's colts may be amply attested by reference to the neighbourhood, where he is to be seen—and terms of Sale also may be know of the subscriber.

HUGH NELSON.

YORK, February 2, 1796

YOUNG CADE,

A GREY Horse now rising five years old, full five feet five inches high, will stand at my plantation, in Goochland county, on Lickinghole creek, and cover mares at Thirty One Shillings the ensuing season; which may be discharged by the payment of Twenty Five Shillings, if paid by the last of September next. Good and extensive pasturage, GRATIS, but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

YOUNG CADE was got by the high bred horse Old Cade, his dam by Fearnought, his grandam was imported by Armistead Lightfoot, Esq; and got by the noted horse Little Driver.

☞ YOUNG CADE

IS FOR SALE.

SHADRACH VAUGHAN.

February 5, 1796. (5tf)

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

ALKNOMOC,

A FINE Dapple Grey, now in high order, five years old this spring, and upwards of five feet high, stands at my stable on Genito Creek, in Powhatan County, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the season, (and One Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom) which may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars if paid by the 10th of August next, at which time the season will end. Remarkable good and extensive pasturage, GRATIS, and the greatest care and attention paid to the mares, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

ALKNOMOC's blood (as may be seen by the certificate of Judge Tyler and Doctor Dixon hereto annexed) is equal to any on the Continent, and in point of beauty and justness of form, the most correct judges suppose him to equal if not surpass any horse in the Union.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Powhatan County, Feb. 15, 1796.

ALKNOMOC was got by Hart's imported Medley, his dam by Burwell's Traveller, his grand dam by Morton's Old Traveller, his great grand dam by Romulus, his great great grand dam was the famous Polly Byrd, who was got by Aristotle out of Young Bonny Lass, who was out of the old imported running mare Bonny Lass by Old Jolly Roger.

Certified by

JOHN TYLER and A. T. DIXON.

N. B. Mares will be fed if required. 3(1m)

The Elegant Imported Horse

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately.)

ON the 28th of this instant if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the premises, a valuable PLANTATION, containing about 196 acres, be the same more or less, late the property of Major Power, deceased, lying in the lower end of Goochland county, upon the Three Notched Road, a little below Mr. James H. Lynch's Tavern, and about eighteen miles from the City of Richmond, this land is well watered, of good quality, and well adapted to the culture of small grain, there is about two thirds of it cleared, one third of which has been cut down this last winter, and now about to be put under a good fence. There is on the land a good dwelling house and all other convenient out houses, together with an excellent garden enclosed with sawed paleing; this place is well calculated for a tavern, or for a private family. The above land will be sold at two years credit, one moiety thereof to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale. Any further description of the place is deemed unnecessary, as it is so generally known. Any person wishing to purchase will be shewed the land by Mr. George Perkins, who at present lives upon the place. Bond with approved security will be required, and to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, by the executors.

At the same time and place, will be sold, all the household and kitchen furniture, of the said deceased, consisting of four or five good feather beds and furniture, a desk and several tables, with many other things too tedious to mention: All persons having any demands against the above mentioned estate are requested to make them known on or before that day, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar.

R. H SAUNDERS. }
DANIEL WADE. } Executors.

REPUBLICAN,

NOW in high order, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, stands the ensuing season, at my house, on Chickahominy river, near Providence Forge, New-Kent County, and will cover mares at Three Pounds the season, to be paid the [illegible] of December, but may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars on or before the last day of August: The single leap, Four Dollars Cash. The season will commence the 15th day of March, and expire the 10th day of August.

REPUBLICAN has proved himself to be a remarkable sure and fine foal getter. Good pasturage, (gratis) and the greatest attention paid to mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

ARCHIBALD CHRISTIAN.

New-Kent, February 27, 1796. (3w)

PEDIGREE of chesnut sorrel horse REPUBLICAN, bred by Sir Clement Cottrell, 8 years old, got by Wentworth's Ancaster, his dam by Royal, his grand dam by Changeling, his great grand-dam by Bethell's Arabian.

Signed,

H. DARNTON.

London, August 29, 1793.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

FOR taking JOE, who, as I am informed, ran away from Richmond, where he was hired to Mr. Thomas Gillatt, a few months ago; he is a tall slim likely lad, of about 17 years of age, has a good set of features, but a long narrow head, and is what is commonly called Knock knee'd; he is a very idle fellow, though fond of frolic and dancing, on which occasions, he can be very active; his apparel cannot well be described, he having some variety. Being a very artful chap, he has caused a report to be circulated that he is gone, and has been seen in Philadelphia. Having been several years in Richmond, he has many acquaintances there, and many relations in New-Kent County, particularly about Weir Creek neighbourhood, where, if he is not lurking about Richmond, I have some reason to believe he may be secreted. Whoever will deliver him to me in New-Kent County, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE.

February 26, 1796.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber the 15th November 1794, in Charlotte county, Virginia, a tall mulatto man almost white, named WILL, about forty years of age; has a small scar on his chin, very bushy hair, a long face, some of his fore teeth out, round shouldered, and knock-kneed, has a large scar on his right side just below his ribs, occasioned by the stab of a knife; he is a good shoemaker, and understands distilling whiskey; he is rather too fond of spirits; took with him very good cloathes: I expect he will aim to pass as a freeman. Whoever will bring the said slave to me, shall receive the above reward, and for securing him in any public jail, half the above.

EDWARD MOSELY, sen.

January, 1796. (tf)

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred and fifty-eight acres of LAND by a late survey, lying in the county of Chesterfield, on Appomattox river, about twenty-eight or thirty miles from Petersburg, on both sides of the road at Bevil's bridge, three hundred of which are valuable low grounds, and the remainder of the tract of a quality well adapted to the raising of Indian corn and small grain. The greater part of the plantation is fresh and in fine order for farming, on which there is a convenient and well constructed cow house, with a spacious barn for the reception of wheat, all of which have been lately built in the best manner: Also a young apple orchard, containing seven hundred trees of the best fruit. There is on this tract of Land a most valuable situation for erecting a manufactureing mill, where there is at present a very profitable grist mill, which has for several years past taken not less than two hundred and fifty barrels of toll. The terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises.

R. WATKINS.

February 20th, 1796. (6w)

ESCHEATOR's SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at the Court-House, on Monday the 11th day of April next,

ONE CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF

LAND,

Lying in this County, containing fifty-one and an half acres, whereof Doctor Thomas Elder died seized, and which has, according to law, been found vested in the Commonwealth.

A. DUNSCOMB, Escheator.

Henrico County, March 6, 1796. (e.o.w.t.d.s.)

SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the premises, on Monday the 21st of the present month (March)

THE LOT AND HOUSES,

Upon Shockoe-Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Edmund B. Lacy, situated in a pleasant and agreeable part of the City. The improvements have been all lately made, consisting of a two story dwelling, kitchen, and other houses, with good enclosures; and are well suited for the accommodation of a small family.

Cash will be required for two thirds of the purchase, and a considerable credit will be given for the balance, with bond and approved security, to carry interest from the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given immediately.

MARKS VANDEWALL, Auctioneer.

Richmond, March 1, 1796.

HANOVER JOCKY-CLUB RACES,

WILL commence at Hanover Court house on the third Tuesday in May next (being the 17th) Free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, agreeable to the rules of the said club.

PAUL THILMAN, Sec'ry. & Treasurer.

February 22d, 1796. (2w)

N. B. Those Gentlemen who have become Members to the VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES, are requested to meet on the 18th of May (being the second day of the Spring Races) in order to establish Rules and regulations relative to the said Club.

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